

**ADAM LYNN**  
Has just received,  
A HANDSOME ASSORTMENT OF  
Jewelry, plated, Japaned & fancy  
GOODS, of a superior quality, and of  
newest Patterns,  
CONSISTING OF  
Gold Locket, Rings, Ear-  
rings, Bracelets, Watch Keys, Seals; pearl  
Jewelry, &c. plated Urns, Tea  
Casters, Candlesticks, &c. Japaned  
Tea Trays and Bread Baskets;  
Jewelry, Brooches, Bracelets, Watch  
Seals, Chains, &c. Knives & Forks,  
Ivory Razors, Scissors; Paints in  
tins; marking Types in boxes complete;  
Boxes; plated & steel Spurs; gold  
over Epaulettes; Lace Cord, Thread,  
Needles, Pins, silver Thimbles, Tooth  
& Pencil Cases, with a number of  
articles.

He has also for Sale,  
Watchmakers Materials, and  
common Watch Keys, by the  
dozen and Crucibles,  
Manufactures, as usual, all kinds of  
and Silver Work, to any pattern.  
d340tf.  
**BERTS & GRIFFITH,**  
Have for Sale,  
Hhds. St. Croix Sugars,  
do. Barbadoes do.  
bbles. Loaf Sugar, 1st & 2d quality,  
boxes mould and dipt Candles,  
do. white and brown Soap,  
do. Pipes,  
pipes Madeira Wine,  
do. Vidona do.  
quarter casks Tenneriffe do.  
pipes old Cider Vinegar,  
bales Cotton,  
bags Coffee,  
bags Pepper,  
do. Allspice.  
A L S O,  
eaux Brandy, Holland Gin, Ja-  
maica Antigua Spirits; a general as-  
ortment of Tea, China in Tea Sets, Dix-  
on, Cinnamon & Cloves, Allum,  
and Madder, Corks in small bales,  
and Herring in barrels, &c. &c.  
27. 23w4w  
Twenty Dollars Reward.

CONDEMNED from the employ of  
Daniel Douglass, four inspectors in  
of Alexandria, on the 12th inst.  
man named NACE, 36 years of  
feet 9 or 10 inches high, stout  
build but little, fullen look; had  
taken away with him sundry clothing,  
which are a new drab short coat,  
coats and waistcoat, all with lea-  
thers, two Russia sheeting and one  
shirt, one plain white Marcelline  
dimity waistcoat. The above  
will be paid for delivering him to

**ELIZABETH PEAKE,**  
between Alex. and Mount Vernon.  
All masters of vessels and others  
warned harbouring or carrying off  
w, at their peril,  
29. d412aw

**FOR SALE,**  
LOT with the HOUSE thereon, at  
South-east corner of Cameron and  
Streets, late the Property of Thomas  
Alfo, several vacant LOTS, adjoin-  
ing on Alfred Street, between Cameron  
Streets. The House is pleasantly sit-  
uated in good order for the Accommodation  
of a family. If not sold before the 1st of Nov-  
ember will then be rented.

**WILLIAM CRAIK,**  
147tf.

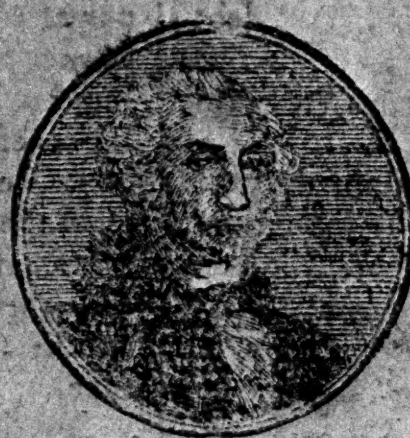
**the River Turnpike Road.**  
required by the President and Di-  
rectors of the Little River Turnpike  
that the Stockholders of the Com-  
pany, to the Treasurer of the com-  
pany, William Harshorne, Ten Dollars  
share held by them in the said  
company, on or before the first day of Fe-  
bruary next.

**JAMES KEITH, President.**  
**J. T. RICKETTS,**  
**LEVEN POWELL,**  
**GEO. GILPIN,**  
Directors.  
Adria, December  
18, 1802. 12w4t

**the Editors of the Washington Re-**  
**National Intelligencer, and Mr.**  
**at Winchester, are requested to in-**  
sert above advertisement in their re-  
spective papers, once in each week for 4  
weeks, and forward their bills to the editor

**PRINTED DAILY BY**  
**S. SNOWDEN.**

# Alexandria AND COMMERCIAL



# Advertiser INTELLIGENCER.

VOL. III.]

FRIDAY, JANUARY 7, 1803.

[No. 643.]

## Sales by Auction.

On SATURDAY,  
At 10 o'clock, will be sold at the Vendue  
Store, the corner of King and Union  
streets.

Rum in hhds. and barrels,  
Whiskey in barrels,  
Apple Brandy in barrels,  
Gin in casks,  
Wine in pipes and quatter casks,  
Molasses in hhds.  
Sugar in hhds. and barrels,  
White and brown Soap in boxes,  
Coffee in casks and bags,  
Raisins in kegs and boxes,  
Queen's Ware, and  
A variety of DRY GOODS.

—AMONG WHICH ARE—  
Broad Cloths,  
Cassimeres,  
Kerseys,  
Coatings,  
Halfstiches,  
Fearnought,  
Blankets,  
Planes,  
Negro Cottons,  
Worsted and other  
Stockings,  
Irish Linens,  
Calicoes,  
Threads,  
Chintzes,  
Bedticks,  
Oznaburgs,  
Sewing Silks,  
Muslin and Muslin  
Handkerchiefs,  
India Cottons, &c  
&c.

**THOS. PATTEN, Auctioneer.**  
Jan. 4.

## Public Sale.

On TUESDAY,  
At ten o'clock, will be sold at the Vendue  
Store,

Rum in hogheads and barrels.  
Whiskey in barrels,  
Gin in casks and barrels,  
Port wine in casks,  
Molasses in hhds.  
Sugar in hhds and bls.  
White and brown soap in boxes,  
Chocolate in boxes,  
Coffee in tierces and bags,  
Raisins in kegs and boxes.  
Queens Ware in crates, handsomely  
assorted,

ALSO,  
A variety of DRY GOODS,

—AMONG WHICH ARE—  
Superfine cloth and Kerfimeres,  
Narrow Cloth, and Flannels,  
Irish Linens, and Oznaburgs,  
Sail duck of different qualities,  
Chintzes and Calicoes,  
Cambric and Cotton shawls,  
India Muslin and Table Cloaths,  
Coloured threads and sewing silks,  
Ribbons, Hats, and  
A number of other articles.

**P. G. MARSTELLER,**  
Jan. 5. Vendue Master.

## NOTICE.

THE co-partnership of James Patton &  
James Dykes having expired—those  
indebted to said concern are requested to  
make payment and those having claims are  
desired to bring them forward for settle-  
ment.

**JAMES PATTON,**  
**JAMES DYKES.**

FOR SALE by the Subscriber at the  
Warehouse which the above concern oc-  
cupied,

10 Hhds of ALLUM,  
of the first quality from 5 to 7 cwt.  
each.  
Wanted to purchase for cash, a  
few thousand bushels of WHEAT, and  
ninety shares of Columbia bank stock.  
**JAMES PATTON.**  
Nov. 22. d

Will be landed,  
To-morrow at 10 o'clock, on Merchant's  
Wharf,  
19 hhds. first quality SUGAR,  
and for Sale, by  
**WM. HODGSON.**  
Dec. 28. d

## SHOT and TIN.

The subscribers have just received, per  
Ship Swanwick, from Liverpool,  
A quantity of Shot, No. 1 to 10,  
and

Thirty boxes Tin Plates of dif-  
ferent kinds. Also,  
A consignment of excellent SHERRY  
WINE in quarter casks.  
They have on hand,  
Surinam Coffee in hhds.  
Nine puncheons St. Vincent Rum,  
St. Martin's Sugars,  
A few boxes choice fresh Muscadell and  
bloom Raisins.

**JOHN & THOS. VOWELL.**  
Dec. 20. d6

## Just Received,

And for sale by the Subscriber, at his store,  
corner of Prince and Union streets,  
15 Pipes Madeira Wine,  
10 do. 4th proof Brandy,  
5 do. New England Rum,  
2 do. Holland Gin,  
3 Quarter casks Caralonia red Wine,  
3 Kegs Anniseed Cordial,  
14 Boxes dipt Candles,  
Sugar in hhds. and barrels,  
Coffee and Pepper in bags,  
Hysonkin and Souchong Tea,  
Jamaica Rum and Malaga Wine,  
Raisins in kegs and boxes,  
Leiper's Snuff in half barrels and kegs,  
Men's coarse and fine Shoes,  
Womens' Morocco and fancy kid do.  
And eight Bales of INDIA GOODS, con-  
sisting of Mamooties, Emerties, Guzziah, Mo-  
hanas, Gungies, Checks and Calicoes, and a few  
pieces China and Lunge Handkerchiefs, and Ra-  
vens Duck. A large quantity of RED SOAL-  
LEATHER, and a few barrels Tanner's bell  
brown OIL.

**BENJ. SHREVE, jun.**

## POCKET-BOOKS.

**COTTOM & STEWART,**  
Have just received a handsome assortment  
of  
Ladies Pocket-Books & Thread Cases,  
Gentlemen's Pocket-Books and Affes skin  
Tablets

Just received,  
A few boxes fresh LEMONS, LIMES  
and sweet ORANGES.

A L S O,  
Filberts, English Walnuts and Almonds,  
of an excellent quality.  
**JOSEPH DYSON.**

## THOMAS SIMMS

Has just received and for sale,  
One hoghead JAMAICA SPIRITS,  
warranted 7 years old.

ALSO,  
500 lbs. of hackled Flax of a good  
quality,  
Fresh Muscadell and Bloom Raisins in  
boxes and jars,  
Cinnamon, fresh Lemons,  
Apples by the barrel or smaller quan-  
tity.

He has still on hand,  
A few boxes of Portugal ONIONS of  
an uncommon size.

He wishes to sell  
His property opposite George  
Taylor's, Elq. Any person inclined to  
purchase may have it on moderate terms.  
Apply as above.  
Dec. 27. d

Just received, and for Sale, by  
**SAMUEL BISHOP**  
**TRAVELS**  
Into the Interior of  
**SOUTHERN AFRICA,**  
In the years 1797 and 1798,  
By **JOHN BARROW,**  
Late Secretary to the Earl of Macartney,  
and Auditor General of Public  
Accounts at the Cape  
of Good Hope  
Also,  
The POWERS of GENIUS,  
A POEM,  
By **JOHN BLAIR LINN, A. M.**  
Second edition, corrected and enlarged.  
Dec. 15. d

## JUST RECEIVED,

And to be sold at private sale by the sub-  
scriber,

Creme de Menthe in bottles,  
Creme de Noyeau do.  
Creme de Citronelle do.  
Creme D'Absinthe do.  
Essence of Burgamot do.  
Do. of Lemon do.  
Do. of Thyme do.  
Castor Oil of an excellent quality do.  
**THOS. PATTEN.**  
Janu. 1. d

## Public Vendue.

On Monday the 10th of January next,  
will be sold on the Premises,  
A HOUSE and LOT on  
Pitt street, between Duke & Wolf streets,  
adjoining Capt. Black's.

**THOMAS PATTEN.**  
Dec. 29. dds

## FOR SALE,

A likely MULATTO GIRL,  
between fifteen and sixteen years of age,  
accustomed to wait in the house. Enquire  
of the Printer hereof.

**THOS. PATTEN.**  
Dec. 23. d

## FOR SALE,

A LIKELY NEGRO GIRL, about  
16 years of age.  
Apply to the Printer.

**THOS. PATTEN.**  
Dec. 18. d

Notice is hereby given,  
TO the Stockholders of the Bank of A-  
lexandria, That a dividend of four and a  
half per cent on the Capital Stock of said  
Bank, for the last half year, is this day  
declared, and will be ready to be paid to  
them, or their representatives on Thursday  
next the 6th inst.

By order of the President & Directors,  
**GURDIN CHAPIN, Cashier.**  
Jan. 3. d3w

**Ricketts, Newton & Co.**  
Have just received & for Sale,  
A QUANTITY OF

**Wool & Cotton CARDS,**  
70 Tons Plaster of Paris,  
10 hhds. and 20 barrels Sugar,  
10 hhds. Rum,  
1000 bushels of Lisbon Salt,  
1000 do. Turk's Island do.  
100 Reams Post Paper,  
50 do. Wrapping do.  
1 Cask Dutch Quills,  
20 Boxes Havanna Sugars,  
2 hhds. Loaf Sugar,  
1 do. Sewing Twine and Shoe Thread,  
1 do. fine hackled Flax,  
50 boxes brown and Castile Soap,  
50 do. dipt Candles,  
5 casks fine old Rye Whiskey,  
4 do. Apple and Peach Brandy,  
Hyson, Hyson Skin, Young Hyson and  
Imperial TEAS,  
50 barrels Pork and Beef,  
50 do. Shad and Herring.

They are giving Cash for  
Wheat, Flour, Flax-Seed, Rye, Corn, white  
Peas, black eyed Peas, and have a constant  
supply of excellent Flour for family use, in bbls. and  
half barrels, and can furnish a few thousand  
double bushels Wheat Bran.  
Dec. 22. d

**SUPERFINE FLOUR,**  
Of a superior quality, manufactured  
particularly for family use, for sale by  
**JANNEY & PATON.**  
Dec. 18. d

For NEW-YORK,  
The fast sailing Schooner  
**Friendship,**  
**JOHN QUADRILL**  
Master;

Will sail in the course of  
a few days. For freight or passage apply  
to the master on board, or to  
**PHILIP CARE,**  
Union Street,

Who offers for sale on moderate terms,  
A small invoice of Glass quart,  
pint and half pint TUMBLERS.  
Also,  
A quantity of Pennsylvania flat and square  
**BAR IRON.**  
Jan. 4. d

## Public Vendue.

On Wednesday, the 12th inst. will be sold,  
at the Vendue Store,

A likely NEGRO WOMAN  
with a CHILD about three years old;  
a good Cook, Washer and Ironer, on a  
credit of 60 days.

**THOMAS PATTEN.**  
Jan. 6.

For Sale, Freight or Charter,

The good SLOOP  
New-York Packet,  
Stephen Barker,  
Master;

ready to receive a cargo on reasonable  
terms. Apply to

**JOHN G. LADD,**  
Who has just received by said vessel,  
30 hhds. N. E. Rum,  
50 bls. Beef,  
10 bls. Oil,  
400 Rhode-Island Cheese,  
2 hhds. Loaf Sugar,  
5 pipes old 4th proof Cognac Brandy  
of an excellent quality.

Also,  
A small invoice of Window Glass and  
Hollow Glass.  
Jan. 6. d

## One Dollar Reward.

**R**AN AWAY from the subscriber, on  
the 27th ult. an apprentice lad nam-  
ed Henry Price (alias James) aged 20  
years, about 5 feet 9 inches high, down-  
cast countenance, stout made, and will  
not doubt be found in some biscuit bake-  
house. The above reward, and all rea-  
sonable charges, will be paid on bringing  
said apprentice home, or securing him  
in jail so that I get him again.

**ANDREW JAMIESON.**  
Jan. 6. d31t

**WM. HARTSHORNE,**  
Has for Sale at his store on Col. Hoot's  
Wharf,

2 Pipes London Market Ma-  
deira Wine, four years old,  
1 Pair Burr Mill Stones, five feet diameter  
1000 Bushels Lisbon Salt, first quality,  
15 Tons Swedish Bar Iron, fine drawn,  
18 Tons Philad. do.  
First quality Brown Sugar by the hoghead  
and barrel,  
Philadelphia Lump and Loaf Sugar by the  
hoghead and barrel, part in loaves not more  
than 6 lbs. each,  
Plaster of Paris by the ton or bushel,  
Tobacco in kegs,  
A few barrels of new Pork and Beef,  
Hay in bundles about 200 lbs. each.

For Sale, or Rent,  
A few Lots in good situations on Fairfax,  
Wilkes, Prince and Washington Streets.

Also, for Sale,  
A three story Brick House, on King, near  
Fairfax Street, a very good stand for business.

Wanted,  
Two or three JOURNEYMEN COOPERS,  
to whom good wages and constant employ will  
be given at his mill.  
Dec. 18. d

Now landing,  
And for Sale, on Merchant's wharf.  
About 1000 bushels Liverpool  
fine SALT.  
**WM. HODGSON.**  
Dec. 29. d

**COTTOM & STEWART**  
Have just received a large and general as-  
signment of

**BOOKS**  
In the different branches of Literature.  
Also,  
**ALMANACS**  
For 1803.

With a general assortment of  
Dr. Church's Patent Medicines,  
Which they offer wholesale or retail to  
the public at very reduced prices.

Clean linen and cotton  
rags bought at this office.



# CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Monday, January 3.

On motion of Mr. Nicholson, the house resolved itself into a committee of the whole, Mr. John C. Smith in the chair, on the bill "For the relief of insolvent debtors within the district of Columbia."

The blank in the 4th line of the 1st sect. fixes the period of residence in the district required to entitle a debtor to the benefit of the act. This, on motion of Mr. Nicholson, was filled with "one year."

Several other amendments were made in the different sections, on the motion of Mr. Nicholson. The most material of which provided for the liberation of a confined debtor during the vacation of the court by two or more justices.

The committee proceeded to the 3d section, which is as follows:

Sec. 3. *And be it enacted*, That upon the petitioning debtor's executing a deed to the said trustee conveying all his property, real, personal and mixed, and all his claims, rights and credits agreeably to the oath or affirmation of the said debtor, and on the delivery of all his said property which he shall have in his possession, and his books, papers and evidences of debts of every kind to the said trustee, & upon the said trustee's certifying the same to the court in writing, it shall be lawful for the court to order that the said petitioning debtor shall be discharged from all debts, covenants, contracts, promises and agreements, due from or owing or contracted by him prior to the date of the said deed, and by virtue of such order the said debtor or shall be discharged as aforesaid: *Provided*, that no person who has been guilty of a breach of the laws, and who has been fined or imprisoned for such breach shall be discharged from the payment of such fine, or from his imprisonment; and *provided likewise*, that any property which the debtor may hereafter acquire by gift, descent, or by his own right by bequest, devise, or in any course of distribution, shall be liable to the payment of the said debts, any thing herein to the contrary notwithstanding.

Which being read,

Mr. Randolph observed that by the provisions of this system, the bankrupt system was put in force not only as to merchants, but as to every description of citizens. It extended to all persons who might migrate to this sanctuary. It operated in the nature of a repealing law to the laws of all the states. It would also have the operation of an *ex post facto* law. If these objections should not be answered, he would be compelled to give his vote against the bill.

Mr. Davis thought the 3d section liable to the objections of the gentleman from Virginia. It extended the benefit of the bankrupt system to the people of this territory, in a manner different from that which was extended to the citizens of the states. As however the subject did not appear to have been much reflected on, he moved that the committee should rise, and ask leave to sit again.

Mr. Nicholson said he should make at that time, but little comment on the remarks of gentlemen opposed to the provisions of the 3d section. The principle involved in the 3d section, was certainly an important one. It would be well, he thought, for the committee to express their sense of it before they rose; to decide whether it should be retained or not. If not retained, the bill would require considerable modification. He would, therefore, make a few observations on the principle of the section, in the hope that the gentleman from Kentucky would vary his motion, and move in lieu thereof to strike out the 3d section, in order to try the sense of the House.

Gentlemen were mistaken when they considered this section as extending to the citizens of this territory the benefits of the bankrupt system. If they had been so extended, he could not see any solid objection to it. But the provisions were very different. By the Bankrupt law, when the certificate is granted, the bankrupt is discharged from all his debts. By this section he is not discharged; because it is provided that any property afterwards acquired "by gift, descent, or in his own right, by bequest, devise or any course of distribution," shall be liable for his debts. Under the insolvent laws of

Virginia & Kentucky, an insolvent debtor's property is answerable after his liberation. In other states, a different principle prevails.

Mr. N. said, in his opinion, the principle of the bill was an equitable principle. For if after an insolvent debtor shall be liberated from confinement, and shall assign over all his existing property, property afterwards acquired by his own personal industry shall be answerable for his debts, you destroy all stimulus to exertion and labour. The evil too is not merely personal to him, but is felt by society at large; because his industry not only contributes to his own personal benefit, but to that also of society. You lose, therefore, a valuable member of society. This is not the only loss. You likewise inflict an essential injury on his family: that are under his special protection.

[Mr. Nicholson here instanced the unhappy effects of this rigor on two descriptions of citizens in this place; those who kept boarding-houses and store-keepers.]

He concluded by observing that, in his opinion, the bankrupt law went too far, while the laws of Virginia and Kentucky did not go far enough. While property acquired by the personal labour of a debtor ought not to be answerable for his previous debts, he was of opinion, that property, otherwise acquired, should be answerable.

Mr. Davis withdrew his motion for the rising of the committee, and moved to strike out the words "all debts, covenants, promises and agreements, due for or owing, or contracted by him prior to the date of the said deed," and to insert in lieu thereof, "imprisonment."

Mr. Davis begged leave to offer a few remarks on what had fallen from the gentleman from Maryland. That gentleman had remarked, that to make property afterwards acquired by the personal exertions of the debtor answerable, would destroy a great stimulus to industry, while he considered it perfectly right that property acquired by descent or gift should be made answerable. Now, is any thing more easy, than to evade this provision? If an individual is known to be bankrupt; he presumed none of his friends would give him any thing, because it would be applied to the payment of his debts. They will be sure to vest it in some friends for his use, and thus preclude the ability of the creditor to touch it. The argument of the gentleman, therefore, was not correct. Mr. Davis said, if this section should be struck out, the same provisions would apply to this district, as applied to the states.

Mr. Randolph was against the section. He was not, however, surprised at the support it received from his friend (Mr. Nicholson) from his known humanity, and from the partiality, which it was natural he should entertain, for the municipal regulations of his own state. But he would on further reflection, find that by extending thus far the measure of his humanity to the debtor, he will essentially injure the creditor. Mr. Randolph knew how easy it was to work on the passions of a deliberative body by portraying the miseries of the unfortunate. For himself, he abhorred the incarceration of the body for debt. But he was for taking a middle course between the extreme rigor of our ancestors, and the unjust clemency to the debtor proposed by this section. He would ask by what description of persons the greatest injury had been inflicted on society in this country; whether by debtors under the iron grasp of their creditors, or by debtors whom the mistaken clemency of the law had permitted to ruin their creditors? He believed that a more extensive scene of injury had been inflicted on the country by the villainy (he could call it by no other name) of men who had sported with the property of others, than had been inflicted by the most merciless rigor of creditors.

By denying to the creditor the power of incarcerating the body of his debtor, you proceed as far as justice will warrant. Farther you cannot go; because the obligation to comply with contracts is eternal, and not subject to your regulations. He would say, that if the debtor were an honest man, he would make good his engagements, whatever the law might say to the contrary. With regard to a want of stimulus to industry, which the gentleman from Maryland had assigned as a reason for retaining the section, he would ask if there was no danger to be apprehended from a law which put it in the

power of any man, by twelve months residence here, to elude all claims against him? Which most conduced to the public benefit, the exertions of an honest and laborious man, or those you may expect from the insolvent debtor? It is right to respect the miseries of the unfortunate. But these distresses are in more instances the effects of crime than of misfortune.

Mr. Randolph considered the ideas of the gentleman from Kentucky as going as far as they should go. They say, you shall not torture the person of a debtor; but you shall not absolve him, on his simple oath, from his obligations. Can you dispense a man from his just engagements? What are Congress now about to say? They are about to apply that dispensing power, which in religious cases, has proved so injurious, and like the pope of old, free individuals from engagements as strong as the matrimonial bond, and other obligations. Have they not the same right to do the one as the other? Is it not as cruel to take away the money of the creditor as that of the debtor. Is it not known that creditors to an immense amount are starving? Mr. R. believed their sufferings were greater than those of debtors. What had become of the millions spunged by the bankrupt system? They had gone with the wild systems and projects to which they had given rise. As to the debtor, having performed a complete revolution, he stands where he stood before. He began with nothing, and with nothing has ended.

Suppose there should be a collision between your act and that of the states, under each of which there shall be an assignment, which is to give way? Mr. Randolph concluded by saying that the least important consideration to him, though it might be important to others, were that, in case this section was agreed to, this place would become the resort of debtors of all descriptions. It would become the temple of Mecca.

Mr. Nicholson said he might be partial to this provision, inasmuch as it had existed in the state he represented, ever since the year 1774. He did not know, notwithstanding, that the state of Maryland had been turned into a temple of Mecca, nor were people in the habit of flocking to it. Why then flock here rather than to Maryland? The section requires twelve months residence before a debtor shall be entitled to the benefits of the provision. If that term is insufficient increase it. Say, that it shall extend to two or three years, or a greater period. To this he might have no objection. But he cherished the principle, because he deemed it valuable.

What are the objections urged against it? It is said that its intention may be evaded. This is true. It may be evaded. But he would ask if it could be so changed as to prevent this evil? Suppose all the property of the debtor shall be made answerable for his debts. Will not a fraudulent debtor say to the person disposed to leave him any thing, vest it in my children, my wife, or friends, and will not that be as complete a fraud upon the creditors as that which gentlemen have described. This can be prevented by no law whatever.

Mr. Nicholson said he would ask what would be the effect upon a man who has a family of children dependant upon him? Would he exert himself to acquire property when he did not know that he could retain it an hour after the acquisition. He asked if this was in the nature of man? As far as his observations extended it was not. Although there were some lenient creditors, there were others that were relentless, and who would lay their talons upon the first fruits of his labor. Will not this destroy industry? But gentlemen say this provision will effect a moral injury to the creditor. True. But what do they say to the effects of the contrary provision on the debtor? They will liberate him from jail, that he may become a vagrant, without any inducement to industry, or employ with effect the powers of his mind. He would ask if this last moral injury was not the greater? For his part he believed this provision would have a great and good effect. It would prevent the injurious extension of credit. It would in this place repress speculation in lots, by reducing property to its real value, which would contribute to the improvement of the city, and enable persons, by obtaining ground on moderate terms, to come here to build.

A similar provision has existed in Maryland for twenty six years. The law

there extends to all debtors who do not owe more than 200 pounds sterling. In other cases it is usual for the legislature to pass an annual law on the petition of debtors. If they pursue a similar course, all their time would be occupied to the neglect of business of infinitely greater importance. It became, therefore, necessary to pass a general law on the subject; in doing which no essential injury could be done the creditor, while an essential service would be conferred on the debtor.

Mr. Goddard was opposed to the section for reasons additional to those offered by the gentlemen from Virginia and Kentucky. This provision appeared to him to extend much farther than those of the bankrupt law. By this bill the debtor is to present to the court a list of his creditors, who are to choose a Trustee to whom all his property is to be assigned, and he is to be liberated, on doing this, without their consent. This was not the principle of the Bankrupt act, under which a Bankrupt could not be discharged but by the concurrence of two thirds of the creditors both in value and number. How easy would it be under this bill for a debtor to render a list of his friends only, and by getting them to appoint an assignee according to his wishes, fraudulently to rob his creditors. This bill was of such a nature as to operate not alone in the district of Columbia, but upon creditors dispersed throughout the union. The Bankrupt law, notwithstanding all its checks, had given rise to many frauds. How much more extensive, therefore would the frauds be under this bill, where all these checks were removed.

Mr. Nicholson replied to the observations of Mr. Goddard, by remarking that it was entirely left to the discretion of the court to give such notice to the creditors as they law fit, who might come in at the time, or within two years, and on shewing fraud, deny all the benefit of the act to the debtor, who might be punished for perjury. He agreed with the gentleman that under the Bankrupt law many frauds had been committed. This was inevitable. He had been no advocate for that law, or one of those who passed it. But as most of the states have some provisions on this subject, he thought this district, viewing it as a state, ought to have similar provisions extended to it.

Mr. Mitchell said he could not agree to the amendment, as he did not view the original principle of the bill with that abhorrence that had been expressed by some gentlemen. He had always considered it as a paradox that in countries, comparatively free, the love of property should predominate over that of freedom. Having seen this principle once refuted to, it afterwards appeared to be acted upon as a matter of course. He could not, however but reflect on the time of our Saxon ancestors, considering us as having derived our origin from England, when no deprivation of personal liberty was allowed for debt. By them it was provided that the freedom of the person should never be infringed but in cases which concerned the breaking of the peace or for offences against the organization of the realm. These rights had been confirmed under Edward the Confessor, and again adopted as a part of *Magna Charta* (the words of which Mr. Mitchell here quoted.) And yet the legislature of that country had acted in direct violation of this stipulation. This however was, he believed, easily to be traced to a spirit of commerce; that *cura sacra fames*, which made them ready, with one accord, to commute money for liberty. Tracing the subject from its first stage, the legislature of that country, and we in imitation, had soon proceeded from the process of arresting the person to the period of ultimate confinement, in a series of violations of the great principles of *Magna Charta*, until it became necessary for the legislature to interfere to remove the evils consequent upon their measures, first to emancipate the person of the debtor from a species of slavery, and secondly to emancipate him from his debts.

Mr. Mitchell said he had been thus particular in his reference to England, because what had been adopted there applied *mutatis mutandis* to this country.

He then went into a detailed specification of his reasons for the original principle of the bill, which we regret our inability to report from the occasional lowness of his voice breaking the chain of his ideas as communicated to us, concluding with an expression of the opinion, that one year's residence was too short, and that if

it should be determined

tion, he would propose. Mr. Macon (Speaker) the committee rising, they were prepared for withstanding all the Congress ought not to contrast between the states had insolvent various ideas on this. It was not the practice to himself he believed ought to let any man belonged of right to a man, an insolvent debtor his carriage, while he begging bread in the street. This show the necessity that could be justly as the person of the debtor great danger of the It was not the practice seize from a man who his family.

Mr. Macon entered the congress in legislation could affect property of states. Suppose, a debtor execute a deed extreme state, while same property is sold a suit instituted there be valid?

This provision appears the people of this territory ferent situation from several states. In legislation generally—One state cannot pass the property in Congress undertake shall affect all proper endless confusion and dictation. He concluded the Committee should to sit again.

Carried without a dissent.

Tuesday, Jan

Mr. Hemphill presented from the chamber of commerce of Philadelphia, praying additional duties on vessels may not be referred to the committee and manufactures.

The speaker laid before the Secretary a statement of the backs on goods, ware imported into, and of United States during 1800 and 1801.

The house resolved itself into a committee of the whole, Mr. Nicholson in the chair, on the bill for the relief of insolvent debtors within the district of Columbia.

Mr. Nicholson said the section was under consideration of a number of gentlemen, and he therefore moved to the committee to report, though he should not.

On this motion the committee was immediately taken, and commutative by a large majority.

When on motion of the committee rose, the house permitted to sit again the bill to the committee.

The house went into the whole, Mr. Dawson the bill making a partial the naval service during The bill appropriates

The committee have the bill, reported it to the house, who in up, and ordered it to third reading to-morrow.

Mr. Moore, presented certain inhabitants on that they have been without any regular advice, and praying to be of South Carolina.

Referred to a select committee of the whole next.

Mr. Grifwold observed one subject noticed in the stage, on which the order. It was very in legislature should possession that it was in a



who do not  
sterling. In  
the legislature  
petition of  
similar course,  
equipped to the  
tely greater  
therefore, ne  
on the sub  
ential injury  
while an ef  
ferred on the  
d to the sec  
these effi  
Virginia and  
appeared to  
than those of  
bill the debt  
a list of his  
a Trustee to  
be assigned,  
doing this,  
was not the  
under which  
charged but  
birds of the  
ber. How  
l for a debt  
only, and  
assignee ac  
ntly to rob  
of such a na  
the district  
rs dispersed  
e Bankrupt  
checks, had  
How much  
d the frauds  
these checks  
the observa  
remarking  
discretion  
ice to the  
might come  
years, and  
e benefit of  
be punish  
th the gen  
law many  
This was  
vocate for  
passed it.  
some pro  
ht this dif  
to have  
r.  
not agree  
view the  
th that ab  
d by some  
sidered it  
compara  
should  
n. Hay  
rted to, it  
upon as a  
however  
xon ances  
rived our  
eprivation  
for debt  
the free  
er be in  
cerned the  
offences  
realm.—  
ned under  
n adopted  
words of  
d.) And  
untry had  
ipulation.  
easily to  
ce; that  
them reate  
money  
t from its  
country,  
proceeded  
person to  
ment, in a  
principles  
me neces  
ere to re  
their mea  
son of the  
and fe  
his debts,  
thus par  
d, because  
plied mu  
specifica  
al princi  
our inabi  
l lowness  
his ideas  
ing with  
that one  
d that if

it should be determined to retain the sec  
tion, he would propose a longer period.

Mr. Macon (Speaker) was in favor of  
the committee rising, as he did not think  
they were prepared for a decision. Not  
withstanding all that had been said,  
Congress ought not lightly to violate  
contracts between individuals. Most of  
the states had insolvent laws; and their  
various ideas on this subject might per  
haps be taken from the systems of the  
different states in which they lived. As  
to himself he believed that no government  
ought to let any man keep property that  
belonged to right to another. Suppose a  
man, an insolvent debtor, should ride in  
his carriage, while his creditors should be  
begging bread in the streets. Did not  
this show the necessity of caution? All  
that could be justly asked was to liberate  
the person of the debtor. There was no  
great danger of the rigor of the creditor.  
It was not the practice of Americans to  
seize from a man what was necessary for  
his family.

Mr. Macon entertained doubts whe  
ther congress in legislating for this district,  
could affect property that lay in the feve  
ral states. Suppose, for instance, that a  
debtor execute a deed for property in an  
extreme state, while in that state the  
same property is sold under execution on  
a suit instituted there. Which would  
be valid?

This provision appeared to him to place  
the people of this territory in a very dif  
ferent situation from the citizens in the  
several states. In other cases Congress  
legislate generally—Here exclusively.  
One state cannot pass a law that shall af  
fect the property in another state. If  
Congress undertake to pass a law that  
shall affect all property, there may be  
endless confusion and clashing of juris  
diction. He concluded by moving that  
the Committee should rise, and ask leave  
to sit again.

Carried without a division; and leave  
granted.

Tuesday, Jan. 4, 1803.

Mr. Hemphill presented a memorial  
from the chamber of commerce of the city  
of Philadelphia, praying that the acts im  
posing additional duties on foreign ton  
nage and merchandize imported in foreign  
vessels may not be repealed.

Referred to the committee of commerce  
and manufactures.

The speaker laid before the house a let  
ter from the Secretary of the Treasury en  
closing a statement of the duties and draw  
backs on goods, wares and merchandize  
imported into, and exported from the  
United States during the years 1799,  
1800 and 1801.

The house resolved itself into a commit  
tee of the whole, Mr. John C. Smith,  
in the chair, on the bill for the relief of  
insolvent debtors within the district of  
Columbia.

Mr. Nicholson said, that when this  
section was under consideration yesterday,  
a number of gentleman had declared them  
selves decidedly against the principle of it.  
He therefore moved to strike out the sec  
tion, though he should vote against it.

On this motion the question was im  
mediately taken, and carried in the affir  
mative by a large majority. Ayes 50.

When on motion of Mr. Nicholson the  
committee rose, the house refused their  
permission to sit again, and recommitted  
the bill to the committee who introduced  
it.

The house went into a committee of  
the whole, Mr. Dawson in the chair, on  
the bill making a partial appropriation for  
the naval service during the year, 1803.  
The bill appropriates 100,000 dollars.

The committee having gone through  
the bill, reported it without amendment  
to the house, who immediately took it  
up, and ordered it to be engrossed for a  
third reading to-morrow.

Mr. Moore, presented a petition from  
certain inhabitants on Broad river, stating  
that they have been for some time past,  
without any regular administration of jus  
tice, and praying to be annexed to the state  
of South Carolina.

Referred to a select committee of three.  
Mr. Dawson called up his resolutions  
respecting post roads, which, on motion  
of Mr. Gregg, were referred to a com  
mittee of the whole house on Monday  
next.

Mr. Griswold observed that there was  
one subject noticed in the President's mes  
sage, on which the house had taken no  
order. It was very important that the  
legislature should possess all the informa  
tion that it was in the power of the

heads of department to furnish. He then  
read that part of the message that relates  
to the cession of Louisiana to the French;  
and said that for the purpose of obtaining  
all the information proper at that time to  
be given, he made the following mo  
tion:

Resolved, That the President of the  
United States, be requested to direct the  
proper officer to lay before this house, co  
pies of such official documents as have  
been received by the government, an  
nouncing the cession of Louisiana to France,  
together with a report explaining the sit  
uations, circumstances and conditions  
under which that province is to be deliv  
ered up—unless such documents and re  
port will, in the opinion of the President,  
divulge to the house particular transac  
tions not proper at this time to be com  
municated.

Mr. Griswold considered it respectful  
to save the President from a request to fur  
nish papers that may be improper at this  
time. The subject, however, was vastly  
important; and the cession of the province  
might require from the legislature some  
further protection of that frontier.

Mr. Smith hoped the resolution would  
lie on the table at least until to-morrow.

Mr. S. Smith asked the gentleman from  
Connecticut to explain the difference be  
tween his resolution, and that offered at  
the beginning of the session by the gen  
tleman from Virginia, (Mr. Randolph.)

Mr. Griswold replied, that if the gen  
tleman from Maryland would give him  
self the trouble of reading the resolution  
offered by the gentleman from Virginia,  
he would perceive the difference. That  
related to the shutting of the port of N.  
Orleans by Spain—and the other to the  
cession of the province to France. If the  
gentleman thought there were any deli  
cate subjects connected with the resolu  
tion, he had no objection to its resting until  
to-morrow.

NEWBURYPORT, Dec. 22.

Arrived ship Urania, capt. D. Stone,  
from Trinidad, via Turk's Island. Left  
at Trinidad, Nov. 7 ship Vigilant, Ar  
cher, of Portland; ship Lavina, Johnson,  
N. York; sch'r Fair Play, R. Island;  
sch'r Harriot, Rich, Boston, to sail in 4  
days; sch'r Rising Sun, Bayron, Norfolk;  
sch'r Matilda, Remington, Rhode Island;  
sch'r —, Greely, Marblehead; touched  
at St. Thomas', leaving there, among fe  
veral other Americans, brig Nancy, Bos  
ton, to sail in 4 days. Sailed in company  
from Turk's Island, Dec. 1, sch'r Bessy,  
Coffin, for Nantucket, and a schooner for  
Alexandria, both laden with salt. Spoke,  
on Georges' Bank, brig Galen, from St.  
Kitts, for Kenebunk, had lost his fore  
sail, and carried away his main top-mast  
back stays; people much fatigued; by his  
desire kept company with him one night,  
and left him in the South channel, with  
a fair wind and good weather.

Capt. Dawlett arrived here from Aux  
Cayes.

Alexandria Advertiser.

FRIDAY, JANUARY 7.

Arrived yesterday, brig Alexandria,  
Capt. Dye, Turk's Island and C. Fran  
cois. Left the latter place the 16th of  
December, at which time no reinforce  
ment had arrived from France.

Sch'r Experiment, New-York.

INTERESTING.

A letter from a gentleman belonging to  
Boston, and dated at the "Castle of St.  
Joseph, Vilparisar, in Chili, April 20,  
1802," says, "I am happy to inform  
you that we are all well, though prisoners.  
On our arrival here it was rumoured we  
were English, and the idle story had cre  
dit with the Governor, who demanded  
our papers, and sent them to the Captain  
General of Chili, residing at St. Jago.  
After waiting six weeks the governor in  
formed captain Rowan his papers were  
ready to be returned to him, on his deliv  
ering up 350 muskets he had on board.  
Captain Rowan informed the Governor  
he could not comply with so unjust a de  
mand until some higher power directed  
it. Upon which the Governor ordered the  
ship to be hailed, and informed, that un  
less the demand was immediately compli  
ed with, he should sink us. On this, cap  
tain R. ordered the colours to be nailed  
to the mizen-mast; and the Spanish ship  
Hercules fired a shot into us which did no  
damage. Matters continued in this state  
until the next day, when capt. R. was in  
formed by letter, that it was the Captain

General's orders to deliver up said arms;  
upon which they were given up. This was  
supposed to be the end of the business.—  
However on the morning of the first inst.  
the Hazard was boarded by 200 men—  
worthy the name of brigands—when a ge  
neral carnage took place. By the inter  
position of the captain of a Spanish brig  
who appeared the only man among them  
possessing any humanity, capt. Rowan's  
life was spared. I narrowly escaped, as  
they gave no quarter. The Governor of  
this port has received the severest cen  
sure for this affair from the Captain-Gen  
eral, who has informed captain Rowan that eve  
ry satisfaction shall be given, both for the  
loss of property and for the blood spilt in  
so wanton a manner.

They are ashamed and afraid to have  
the matter go to Europe. This is a spe  
cimen of Spanish bravery. My whole ad  
venture has been plundered, but I have  
no doubt of receiving heavy damages. If  
satisfaction should not be given, I am  
sensible the government of a free and in  
dependent nation will notice it. There  
are a number of Americans here, officers  
and men. Three American Whalers  
were brought in this day.

From the Newburyport Herald.

A further JUSTIFICATION of the PRES  
IDENT'S INVITATION to PAINE !!

Messrs. ALLEN & BARNARD,  
IN the "Public Ledger," &c. of July  
8, 1794,\* published in London, I met  
with a plan proposed by TOM PAINE, to  
the French government, for revolutionizing  
the United States of America—a re-publi  
cation of which will oblige every friend  
to his country, whether Federalist or Anti  
Federalist.

A CUSTOMER.

PAINE'S PLAN FOR REVOLUTI  
ONIZING AMERICA.

TOM PAINE's plan for revolution  
izing America, is worthy of its author, and  
the abandoned Pandemonium of which he  
is the fit and servile agent. It was lately  
in current circulation in France, published  
probably with a view of intimidating the  
United States by the magnitude of the  
danger with which they were threatened.  
Mr. Paine prefaces his proposition by ob  
serving, that—"The Republican party in  
America are too supine and inactive, whilst  
the Aristocrats pursue measures wholly  
calculated to bring once more the United  
States under a British domination."

Pursuing the theme, he adds, "Should  
GEORGE the third be driven from his  
throne America will be his place of refuge;  
there he has deposited funds; and, incre  
dible as it may appear, there he will be  
king."

This powerful influence of Britain in  
America, he states to arise from the inhab  
itants of the sea-ports; and to annihilate  
that influence, he proposes to destroy the  
medium—"The only way (says he) to  
break up their nest is, to BURN THE  
SEA-PORTS, and in this way compel  
them to live amongst the planters, far re  
moved from the channels of corruption."

Invoking the Genius of France to pu  
nish the Anglo-American faction, as he  
terms the Government, for resisting the pa  
cific overtures of the Great nation, he  
thus details his plan for correcting its po  
litical errors:

"To declare war against the United  
States would be the height of folly; for  
it would be declaring war against the re  
publicans, the planters and the Indians,  
from whose support we may derive great  
advantage. But how, it will be said, can  
we carry on a partial war? With a small  
squadron of light vessels, not drawing  
more than ten feet of water, a few guns  
and bomb-ketches, you may proceed to  
the river Savannah, in Georgia, and pass  
the Tybee-bar, island, at Savannah. Here  
you may get a handsome supply of provi  
sions, and on your return down the river,  
BURN THE BUILDINGS, on each side, even  
to its mouth. The same plan will do for  
Charleston, pass the bar and set fire to the  
buildings on Johnson & Sullivan Islands.

"You may next visit George-Town,  
in South, & Wilmington in N. Carolina,  
enter the Chesapeake (perhaps it may be  
advisable to make the first operation here)  
burn Norfolk, Alexandria, Annapolis, &  
Baltimore. You must be careful, my  
friends, by rapid movements, to prevent  
a defeat by the English squadron, or by  
Americans on shore, who will, at the first  
alarm, collect in great numbers. In eight  
days you may do all you wish in the Che

sapeake. As Baltimore is farthest up, you  
had better begin with that, and there you  
may raise a handsome contribution. Near  
Savannah, Charleston and Norfolk are  
small forts that you may easily take in the  
rear. In the Delaware you must proceed  
with caution. Lewistown on the left may  
be easily burnt, and if you were certain  
there was not an English squadron near  
the Capes, you might set fire to Philadel  
phia. It is a business of a week only.  
Between Sandy Hook and New York you  
will find a pretty strong fort; this you  
may silence with your bombs. The build  
ings at Long-Island and Nantucket are  
easily burnt; but Boston must be bomb  
arded. The master stroke would be to  
conclude with Halifax. The English ves  
sels from the East Indies generally winter  
there. Not expecting you to that quarter,  
they will be less prepared to receive you.  
Should your brave squadron fall in with  
the Quebec fleet, convoyed by a single  
frigate, it would be a brilliant affair in  
deed.

Excuse my freedom, dear Republicans:  
you are neither tygers nor Septembrizers.  
Why may you not send the most of your  
emigrants into Canada? Connected as you  
are with Spain, you might go to New-Or  
leans, seize the ports of the Natchez, col  
lect the friends of liberty from the back set  
tlements in the U. States, from Kentuc  
ky to the frontiers. You will have to  
distribute a few presents among the In  
dians. You must put general Clark and  
Knoxville in motion, summon to the  
French standard the Floridas and Ameri  
can troops raised by Genl and Mangouris,  
declare freedom to the black men that are  
slaves in the southern states, and give to  
the man of color the sweet enjoyment of  
the rights of man. This is the only way  
to humble the British Lion, that now  
courts an alliance with the American Ea  
gle, only to bring about its destruction."

\* The 2d year of Washington's second  
presidency.

Public Sale.

At 3 o'clock THIS AFTERNOON, will  
be sold on Merchants' wharf,  
15 hhds. first quality SUGAR,  
at a credit of 60 and 90 days.  
P. G. MARSSELLER.

Jan. 7.

THE FEDERALIST.

IS JUST RECEIVED, in two hand  
some octavo volumes, printed on pa  
per of a superior quality, and elegantly  
bound—(Price to subscribers 2 dols. per  
vol. to non subscribers 2 dols. 25 cents)—  
and for Sale by NICHOLAS BOU  
REAU, King-street,

THE FEDERALIST,

ON THE  
NEW CONSTITUTION,

BY PUBLIUS.

WRITTEN IN 1788.

To which is added,

PACIFICUS,

ON

The Proclamation of Neutrality,

WRITTEN IN 1793.

Likewise,

THE FEDERAL CONSTITUTION,

With all the Amendments.

Corrected and Revised.

As an universal wish seemed to  
prevail that these valuable writings should  
undergo a revision, and be printed in a  
form that should in some measure correspond  
with their high claim to merit, they are  
now offered to the public in a dress which  
it is believed will meet with general ap  
probation.

N. B. Those gentlemen in Alexan  
dria and its vicinity, who became sub  
scribers to this valuable work, are re  
quested to apply for their books as above.  
Jan. 7. d3t eo

FRENCH BRANDY.

AMOS ALLISON

Has received from New-York, 12 pipes  
French Brandy, which he will sell on a  
credit.

Jan. 7.

JOHN M'KINNEY

Has just received, and for sale on moderate  
terms,

10 tons well assorted Bar Iron,  
Sugar in hhds. and bls.  
French Brandy in pipes,  
Coffee, Herrings, &c. &c.  
Jan. 7. d2t 11w



## TIMBER Wanted for Cash on delivery.

THE Directors for building a Bridge over the Eastern Branch, at the City of Washington, will contract for timber of the following kinds and scantlings, viz.

|   |    |    |    |
|---|----|----|----|
| 80 pieces white oak 34 ft long to be 14 in. by 14 | 42 | 8  | 10 |
| 200 do. do.                                       | 12 | 8  | 10 |
| 400 do. do.                                       | 18 | 14 | 14 |
| 20 do. do.  | 20 | 14 | 14 |
| 20 do. do.  | 30 | 15 | 15 |
| 32 do. do.  | 28 | 14 | 14 |
| 40 do. do.  | 18 | 14 | 14 |
| 60 do. do.  | 40 | 15 | 15 |
| 36 do. do.  | 26 | 14 | 14 |
| 40 pcs. white or black oak,                       | 38 | 12 | 12 |
| 80 do. do.  | 24 | 12 | 13 |
| 30 do. do.  | 12 | 12 | 13 |
| 480 pcs. white oak                                | 10 | 5  | 7  |
| 480 do. do.                                       | 12 | 5  | 7  |

The piles will be required square only 15 feet from the butts, and may taper to 10 inches square at the small end.

The timber must be out before the first of March, and delivered in April. Proposals for contracts will be received until the 25th day of January next, by

WM. BRENT, Sec'y.

Dec. 31. co25J

The Subscriber has received, 12,000lb. Green Coffee, entitled to drawback, and 18 bales of Cotton, which he will sell low.

He has also for Sale, Molasses of the first quality, and A few hhds. of Sugar.

ROBERT YOUNG.

October 13. co

Wanted to Purchase,

Three or four young NEGRO MEN, for which a generous price in cash will be given. They are not intended for the Bacon Man, or to be kept slaves for life. Apply to the Printer.

Dec. 28. co1f

SAMUEL BISHOP

Has received a large supply of

Hot Pressed

AND OTHER

PLAYING CARDS,

of various qualities: which he offers by the quantity or retail, at very moderate prices.

Oct. 11. co

Bank of Alexandria.

NOTICE is hereby given to the Stockholders of the Bank of Alexandria, that an election will be held at Court House, in this town, on the third Monday in January next, for the purpose of choosing nine Directors of the said Bank, for the ensuing year, agreeably to charter.

By order of the President & Directors.  
GURDEN CHAPIN, Cashier.

Dec. 15. co9t

CARVING, GILDING, and VARNISHING.

Mrs. RACHEL ATKINS,  
(From Philadelphia)

In Prince-street, between Fairfax and Water-Streets, next door to Dr. Dick's in the house lately occupied by GROVE WRIGHT.

Respectfully informs the citizens of Alexandria that she intends residing here for a few months, and will be happy in executing any orders in the above branches of business. She regilds and varnishes old frames so as to make them appear like new—and likewise varnishes them with a particular kind of varnish that will bear washing.

She has on hand,

A large and elegant assortment of Prints, Looking-Glasses, & GIRANDOLES.

of every description, which will be sold at the lowest terms for cash.

Orders from distance will be punctually attended.

Nov. 15. co

Just received, and for Sale by

ABEL WILLIS,

A FRESH SUPPLY OF

Rhode-Island CHEESE,

Apples,

Crab Cyder, by the barrel, of the first quality,

Cranberries,

Sweet Oranges,

Lemons, by the box,

Best Rhode Island Potatoes,

Mackerel, by the barrel, together with a general assortment of

GROCERIES and NUTS.

For Freight or Charter  
To LIVERPOOL,

The SHIP

Governor Strong,

Capt. CHORIE.

She is 450 bbls. burthen; will be ready to take a cargo on board in the course of a fortnight.

Liberal advances made on consignment per this ship to Messrs. Hannay & Logan, of Liverpool.

WILLIAM HODGSON.

Dec. 21. d

FOR SALE,

THE unimproved property, corner of Washington and Prince streets; part payment will be taken in Alexandria Marine Stock at par; for the remainder a liberal credit will be given.

Also,

The corner Lot on Water and Duke streets.

Exchange.

Two tracts of land in Caroline county within four miles of the Bowling Greens of 1175 acres each, now leased to tenants at will, will be exchanged for property in this town.

To Rent,

That valuable House, Store and Warehouse, on King and Pitt streets, now occupied by Messrs. Denney and Powell—this property will be handsomely improved to accommodate a tenant. Possession given immediately, or on the 1st day of March. Apply to R. I. Taylor, Esq. or to the subscriber.

Has on hand, at reduced prices,

10 hhds. first quality Sugar,

8 chests fresh Green Tea,

12 boxes Claret,

A few doz. Bandanna Handkerchiefs,

QUEENS WARE

in crates assorted for country stores.

Continues to purchase Bank Stock.

WM. GROVERMAN,

Broker.

January 4. co2w

For Sale,

A likely MULATTO GIRL, about 13 years of age. Enquire of the Editor.

Jan. 5. co

100 Shares of MARINE STOCK,

For Sale, by

R. B. JAMISON.

A L S O—

Fresh Currants and Raisins in kegs and boxes.

December 7. co1m

A WAREHOUSE for SALE.

By virtue of a deed of trust from William Hunter, Sen. deceased, to the subscriber bearing date the 9th day of February, in the year 1791, duly recorded in the court of Fairfax County, made to secure the payment of four hundred and fifty Pounds three shillings & sixpence, lawful money, of Virginia, due unto John Hopkins, with legal interest from the date of said deed, will be sold at Public Auction, for ready money, to the highest and best bidder, on Wednesday the 26th day of January next, at 12 o'clock, at the Coffee-House, in the town of Alexandria,

All that frame Warehouse, situated on the west side of Union Street and built on part of the wharf sold by John Allison to Wm. Hunter, jun. The warehouse will be sold without the land whereon it is erected, and the purchaser will of course be bound to remove the house or buy the land of the present proprietor thereof. Those who are inclined to purchase the warehouse may view and examine it upon application to the subscriber.

WM. HODGSON.

Dec. 17. 2awds

MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, of Alexandria.

NOTICE IS HERELY GIVEN, to the Subscribers in the Marine Insurance Company of Alexandria, that an election will be held at the Court-House, in this town, on Saturday the 15th day of January next, for the purpose of choosing fifteen Directors of the said Company, for the ensuing year.

By order of the President & Directors.

J. B. NICKOLLS, Sec'y.

Dec. 24. 1aw4t

Printing in all its variety executed at this office.

The Executors of the late Gen. Geo. Washington, offer for sale, the following

TRACTS OF LAND, viz.

A tract in Loudoun county on Difficult Run, containing 300 acres. The soil well adapted for farming and a considerable proportion of it might easily be improved into meadow. There is a valuable mill-seat on the premises. It lies on the great road from the City of Washington, Alexandria and George Town to Leesburgh and Winchester, nineteen miles from Alexandria, less from the City and George Town and not more than three from the Great Falls of Potomac.

One tract containing 2,481 acres lying in the counties of Loudoun and Fauquier, called Ashby's Bent. The soil is that which is said to be most favorable to Plaster of Paris, well watered by several never failing streams issuing from the mountain—part of this land is cleared and tenanted for lives.

One tract lying part in each of the above counties, containing 885 acres. Chatten's run passes through this tract and gives several valuable mill-seats. The soil is similar to the above tract and equally favorable to Plaster of Paris.

A tract on the South Fork of Bullskin, containing 1600 acres—One also, Head of Evans's Mill, containing 453 acres, and one on Wormley's line, containing 183 acres. These several tracts are in Jefferson (late Berkeley county)—the soil very similar in quality, and particularly adapted to the culture of Tobacco, Hemp, Wheat and Indian Corn, situated twelve miles from Harper's Ferry.

One tract containing 571 acres in Frederick county, this land is in the vicinity of the last mentioned tracts and equally valuable.

One tract in Hampshire county containing 240 acres—this tract, though small is extremely valuable. It lies on Potomac river, about 12 miles above the town of Bath (or Warm Springs) and is in the shape of a horse-shoe, the river running almost round it; two hundred acres of it are rich low grounds, with a great abundance of the largest Walnut and other trees, which with the produce of the soil, might (by means of the improved navigation of the Potomac) be brought to a shipping port with more ease and at a smaller expense, than that which is transported only 30 miles by land.

One third part of 1119 acres in Nansemond county near Suffolk, lying on the road from Suffolk to Norfolk and on Nansemond river—this land is considered extremely valuable by those who are acquainted with it.

One tract in Charles county, Maryland, containing 600 acres—it is very level and lies near the river Potomac.

One tract in Montgomery county, Maryland, containing 519 acres—This land lies about 30 miles above the City of Washington, not far from Kettocottan and is good farming land.

One tract in Pennsylvania, containing 234 acres—This land affords an exceeding good stand on Braddock's road from Fort Cumberland to Pittsburg, and a large quantity of natural meadow fit for the scythe. It is distinguished by the appellation of the Great Meadows, where the first action with the French, in the year 1754, was fought.

One other tract on the Mohawk river, State of New-York, containing 1000 acres.

Three tracts lying on Little Miami, containing 3051 acres.

In Kentucky. On Rough Creek, one tract containing 3000 acres; ditto adjoining 2000 acres. Indisputable titles can be given for the above lands.

Lots in the City of Washington.

Two improved lots near the Capitol square 634. The improvements are, on each an elegant three story brick house.

Four other unimproved lots on the Eastern Branch, No. 5, 12, 13 and 14, in square 667. These lots are advantageously situated on the water.

ALEXANDRIA.

A few valuable lots in Alexandria, corner of Pitt and Prince-streets, three or four of which are let on ground rent at 3 dollars per foot.

WINCHESTER.

One lot in Town of half an acre, adjoining Doctor Makay's, enclosed with a good post and rail fence, and another in the commons of about six acres.

Bath, or Warm Springs.

Two well situated lots, on one of the small building large enough to accommodate one family.

The terms of sale will be made known by application to either of the subscribers.

SAMUEL WASHINGTON, Culpepper county  
GEORGE S. WASHINGTON, Jefferson, do.  
WILLIAM A. WASHINGTON, Westmorland, do.

GEORGE W. P. CUSTIS, Mount Vernon, do.  
BUSHROD WASHINGTON, M. Vernon, do.  
LAWRENCE LEWIS, Wood Lawn, do.

August 30. 2aw

JOSIAH FAXON and Co.

Have just received,

A fresh Cargo of Rhode-Island LIME,

A few barrels of Boston Beef and Pork,

Also,

A few bbls. of best Salmon Mackerell.

Jan. 3. co2w

Wanted to Purchase,

A likely NEGRO BOY, from 12 to 18 Years of Age; for one well recommended a generous price will be given. Apply to the Printer.

Jan. 3. 2aw8t

Valuable Property for Sale

At the little Falls of Potomac About three miles from George-Town and the City of Washington, and ten from Alexandria.

172 acres of Land, upon which are a dwelling house and sundry other improvements, several stone quarries and fish stands, and two vacant mill seats.

Two undivided third parts of 7 acres of Land, upon which are a merchant mill, with three pair of French burr mill stones and every necessary, complete, for manufacturing flour to the best advantage, and with as little manual labor as possible; a brewery and distillery, a granary, a miller's house, a brewer's house, cooper's shop, &c. and a vacant mill seat.

Two undivided third parts of 200 acres of land, adjoining the 7 acres and 172 acres abovementioned, upon which there are several stone quarries and fish stands.

The purchaser of the above property, will have an assignment of a lease for the other undivided third part, of which there will be 6 years to come from the first day of September next.

The stone on the above lands is equal in goodness to any, and superior to most foundation stone on the river—vessels of any burthen that can go to George-Town, can go up to the mill and stone quarries.

Any person or persons, who may incline to purchase, will of course view the premises, therefore it is not thought necessary to be more particular.

For terms apply to Gen. Uriah Forrest, at George-Town, or to

PHILIP R. FENDALL,

Alexandria.

ROBERTS & GRIFFITH,

Have for Sale,

12 Hhds. St. Croix Sugars,

6 do. Barbadoes do.

40 bbls. Loaf Sugar, 1st & 2d quality,

50 boxes mould and dipt Candles,

40 do. white and brown Soap,

30 do. Pipes,

5 pipes Madeira Wine,

5 do. Vidona do.

10 quarter casks Tenneriffe do.

6 pipes old Cider Vinegar,

10 bales Cotton,

40 bags Coffee,

15 bags Pepper,

10 do. Allspice.

A L S O,

Bordeaux Brandy, Holland Gin, Jamaica and Antigua Spirits; a general assortment of Tea, China in Tea Sets, Dixon's Mustard, Cinnamon & Cloves, Allum Copers and Madder, Corks in small bales, Shad and Herrings in barrels, &c. &c.

Dec. 27. 2aw4t

LADIES' and GENTLEMEN'S

POCKET ALMANACS;

A L S O,

COMMON ALMANACS,

For the ensuing year,

For Sale, by

SAMUEL BISHOP.

Dec. 13.

PRINTED DAILY BY

S. SNOWDEN.

AND

VOL. III.]

Public

On TUES

At ten o'clock, will be

Store

Rum in hogheads

Whiskey in barrels,

Gin in casks and barrels,

Port wine in casks,

Molasses in hhds.

Sugar in hhds and bbls.

White and brown for

Chocolate in boxes,

Coffee in tierces and

Raisins in kegs and

Queens Ware in

assorted,

ALSO

A variety of D

—AMONG WH

Superfine cloth and

Narrow Cloth, and

Irish Linens, and O

Sail duck of different

Chintzes and Calico

Cambric and Cotton

India Muslin and T

Coloured threads and

Ribbons, Hats, and

A number of other

P. G. M

Jan. 5.

Sales by

On WED

At 10 o'clock, will be

Store, the corner of

Streets.

Rum in hhds.

Whiskey in barrels

Apple Brandy in

Gin in casks,

Wine in pipes and

Molasses in hhds.

Sugar in hhds. and

White and brown

Coffee in casks and

Raisins in kegs and

Queen's Ware, and

ALSO

A variety of D

—AMONG WH

Broad Cloths,

Calimeres,

Kerseys,

Coatings,

Halfsticks,

Fearnought,

Blankets,